

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Arcadia Nurseries

MONTICELLO
FLA. . . .

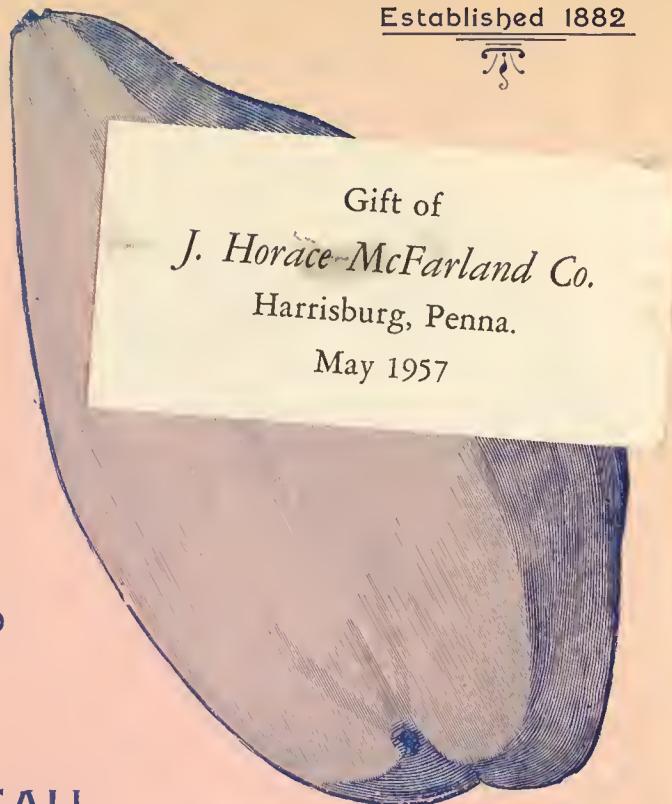
J. H. GIRARDEAU,
PROPRIETOR.

Established 1882



Gift of
J. Horace McFarland Co.
Harrisburg, Penna.

May 1957



Lincoln Coreless Pear



Pears, Peaches, Plums, Pecans,

Pomegranates, Figs, Satsuma Oranges,

Mulberries, Quinces, Persimmons.



HEADQUARTERS FOR PEARS



• REFERENCE BY PERMISSION •

Jefferson County State Bank, Monticello, Florida.

Special Notices.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

SITUATION. The Arcadia Nurseries are partly within the corporate limits of Monticello, Florida, and are within 200 yards of both the S. F. & W. and F. C. & P. R. R. depots. We can therefore ship directly, North, South, East and West.

THE SOIL AND CLIMATE of middle Florida are peculiarly adapted to the highest development of vegetable life; we have frequently had customers complain that our trees were *too large*. Parties buying trees from us may rest assured that their stock has the desirable quality of "a good start in life;" its subsequent growth will depend upon its after treatment.

TERMS. Our terms are strictly cash with order. Unless by special agreement, positively no exceptions to this rule. To parties who may not think it safe to send cash with order, we refer to the Jefferson County State Bank, of Monticello.

C. O. D. We will send goods in this way, provided one-fourth the amount is sent with order, but this is an expensive way to ship, as you have the return charge to pay on remittance. Goods will be sent in this way by freight, if requested. No orders from entire strangers will be booked unless one-fourth of the amount is paid on them as a guarantee.

RESERVING TREES AND PLANTS. If trees and plants are desired to be reserved for future shipment, an advance of one-fourth is required with the order, the balance to be paid at shipment.

OUR STOCK IS TRUE TO NAME, and carefully labeled, and every care is taken to keep it so, and should any prove otherwise, we will replace it with other stock, or make it satisfactory--claims not to exceed cost of goods. We guarantee satisfaction. Upon your satisfaction depends our success.

WHEN YOU ORDER, if you will send us name and post office address of those that you know are interested in fruit culture, we will see that enough extra plants are added to your list to pay well for your kindness.

INQUIRIES AND INFORMATION. We will take great pleasure in answering any inquiries, and giving any information or advice requested.

ORDER EARLY. This advice is especially enjoined on Southern customers, where the dormant season is short. If you want to make a failure, wait till March to order your trees, and then hurry them pell-mell into the ground to save time; this receipt is infallible.

FREIGHT OR EXPRESS. In ordering, please state how you prefer trees shipped; small orders should go by express, heavy packages by freight.

REMITTANCES should be by check, express, P. O. money order or registered letter.

PREPARING THE TREES FOR PLANTING. The broken or mutilated portions of the roots *must be cut off*, so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife, and be careful to slope from under side, so the cut surface will face downward.

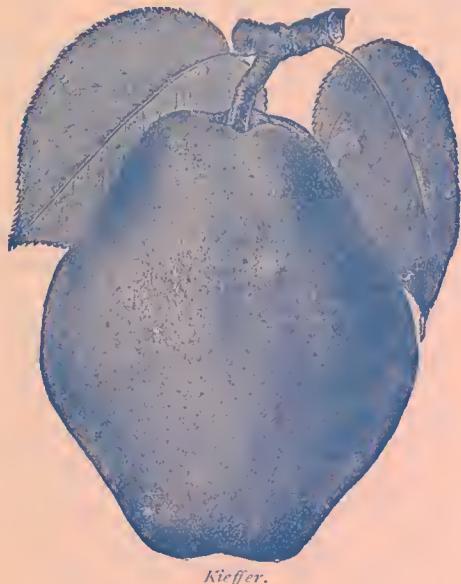
PLANTING. Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position, without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery; throw the surface and sub-soil in separate piles; cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the past season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position; when the hole is half full pour in a little water and press firmly with the foot, filling all cavities and air spaces with earth, so that it will come in contact with all the roots; continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt, to prevent baking. Be careful not to get too deep.

ALL PACKING is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack *lightly*, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods are packed free of charge, except that on trees at 100 or 1,000 rates, we charge actual cost of bale or box. Everything is carefully labeled.

PEARS.

Our specialty is growing high-grade Pear trees. We fill orders from a half-dozen to a car-load. We have had orders from almost every state in the Union, and several from Mexico, and can furnish testimonials by the hundred as to the uniform excellence of our stock and packing. While prices for Pears shipped to northern markets sometimes rule low, yet in the long run, there are few investments that pay better than a Pear orchard. We would specially recommend the Japanese strain of Pears and their hybrids for general orchard planting in the South.

See Last Page for Prices.



GENERAL LIST.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous, and is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and is a good variety for table or for market. Skin deep yellow, orange yellow in the sun, with a few patches and nettings of russet and many brown russet dots. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, half-melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand Pear. Ripens all of October and part of November. Begins to bear at 3 years. Trees 10 years old will produce 10 bushels of fruit. As a fall Pear, there is no variety which has given such profitable returns. The Kieffer is very productive, and often the fruit has to be thinned early in the season to keep the limbs from breaking. The small Pears thus taken off can be ripened, and command fair prices.

It is not a good plan to plant a solid orchard of Kieffer, as the pollen does not properly fertilize. We would recommend every tenth row planted with varieties which blossom at the same time, such as Le Conte, Smith's Hybrid, Garber, etc.

Le Conte. This Pear is too well and favorably known to need an introduction in the South, where its advent gave a great stimulus to fruit growing. Being easily propagated, yielding enormous crops, coming into market ahead of all competitors, its friends and growers can jingle their pockets and laugh at its detractors.

Smith's Hybrid. Resembles the Le Conte somewhat; is a very healthy variety, but does not come up to the Garber in flavor.

Garber's Hybrid. This is beyond all question the best flavored Pear that can be grown in the South. As market Pears the Le Conte and Kieffer may take the lead, but for eating there is no comparison. In health and vigor it compares favorably with the Kieffer.

Mikado. Is also like the above list, a native of the east. The tree is quite handsome, with very large leaves. The fruit is apple-shaped, and when ripe is a bright yellow, covered with russet spots.

Chinese Sand. A remarkably healthy variety. Fruit very large, beautiful golden yellow when ripe.

VALUABLE NEW PEARS.

Lincoln Coreless. This possesses a striking peculiarity in the fact that the fruit has neither seed nor core, being all solid, rich meat. It is from Tennessee, where the original tree is yet standing, over sixty years old, and has seldom failed to bear. The fruit is very large—sometimes weighing from a pound to a pound and a half—high-colored and handsome; flesh of a rich yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. In season it is late, and the Pears are picked when hard and green, and laid away to ripen. It has kept in an ordinary cellar until March—longer than any other Pear has been known to keep. Being also a good shipper, is a valuable Pear for market.

Money for Women.

They are always short of cash. We men are so unthinkingly selfish. A good plan on the farm is to plant say an acre of the best land to a variety family fruit patch; have all the family can swallow in, and let the ladies sell the surplus from day to day. There is fun as well as money in this scheme. A friend of ours obtained \$145 this way one year.

Japan Golden Russet. From Japan, and remarkable in many ways. The fruit is flat or apple-shaped, very regular and uniform, of good size—8 or 10 inches around—and becomes of a handsome golden-russet color, hanging in clusters. The tree is a luxuriant grower, with an abundance of thick, tough leathery foliage, enabling it to endure great heat and drought without injury. It is an extremely early bearer, and bears enormously every year. Ripens in September.

Fitzwater. This is the latest novelty in Pears. Its introducer has received hundreds of flattering testimonials from the leading Nurserymen of this country. From having seen and eaten this fruit, I can freely indorse what has been said in praise of this delicious little Pear. It ripens in November, and keeps till Christmas.

Cole's Coreless. Bears early, is very hardy, and is entirely free of core; it is almost seedless also.

Canner's Japan, Hubbard's Japan, Japan Wonder. These are late importations from the land of the Mikado. In fruit and foliage they resemble the Japan Golden Russet and the Mikado. They are well worth trying; very ornamental.

PEACHES.

Peach growing, as a money making business, is no longer an experiment at the South. Since the introduction of the **Elberta** a new impetus has been given to this industry, and it is an assured success.

Alexander. Fruit large, highly colored; flesh greenish-white, juicy, vinous, and of fair quality; clingstone. The earliest to ripen of any variety of the Persian type; about June 1.

Amelia. This Peach originated in Orangeburg, S. C., and is hard to excel, either in size, beauty or quality. Fruit very large, roundish oblong; suture large and deep, extending nearly around; skin pale, whitish-yellow shaded and marbled with crimson; flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; freestone. Ripens July 1 to 10.

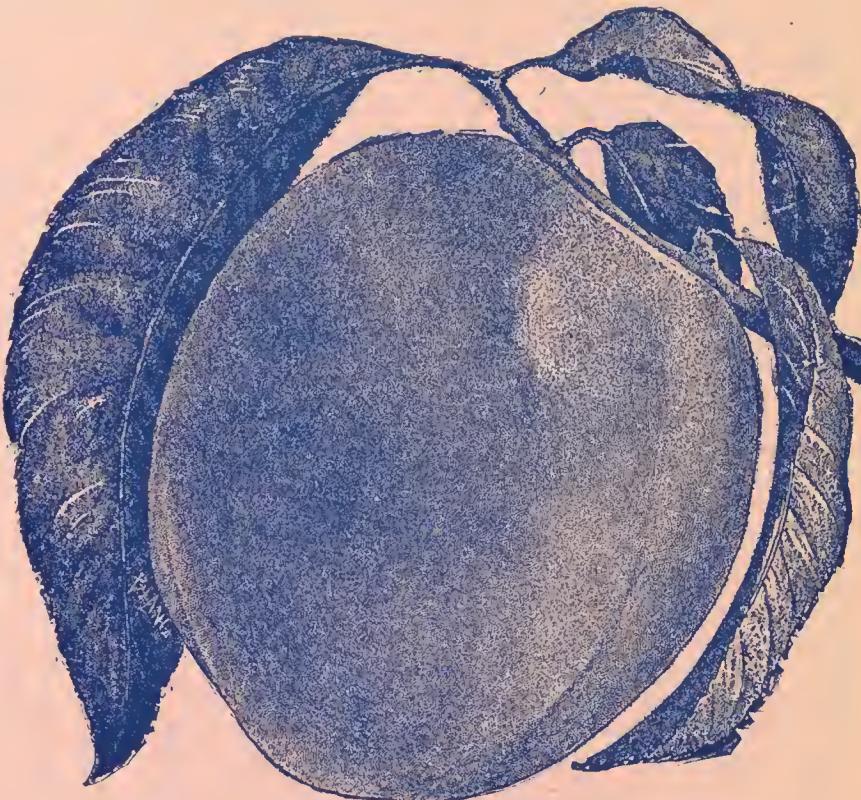
Elberta. This Peach is now planted in large quantities throughout the entire country. There has never been sufficient trees to supply the demand; we have always run short, but this year have a fine stock, and can probably supply all orders received early. The fruit is large, freestone; skin yellow, with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and fine quality. To give an idea of the popularity, the large growers of peaches, in planting an orchard, plant more Elberta than all other varieties combined. Season medium.

Early Cream. Seedling of the Honey, supposed to be crossed with the Peen-to. A very fine Peach, much larger than the Honey, measuring 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor; perfect freestone. The original tree is a strong grower, and has borne heavy crops for four years. Quality best. Ripens June 15 to 25.

Florida Crawford. Origin, native seedling; resembles Crawford's Early; very prolific. Fruit very large; color yellow, tinged with red; rich, juicy, freestone. Matures in July.

Thomas. Originated by Mr. Thomas, of Alachua county, Fla. Large, creamy white, tinged with carmine where exposed to the sun; rich, juicy and delicious. Shaped nearly round, about 9 inches in circumference. Freestone. Ripe September 25 to October 10.

Mountain Rose. Fruit large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, subacid. Quality excellent; freestone. Ripens June 5 to 15.



Elberta Peach.

Red Ceylon. Originated from seeds obtained in Ceylon; fruit of good size; skin of a dull green color; flesh blood red to the stone, from which it separates freely. It is a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor, which makes the fruit, when cooked, strongly resemble prunelles. Owing to its tropical origin, this Peach will, no doubt, succeed in the most extreme portions of the extreme South. It ripens in June.

Jessie Kerr. Originated by J. W. Kerr, of Caroline county, Maryland, from selected seed of choice specimens of Hale's Early. Larger than Alexander; and usually some days earlier. Freestone.

Powers' September. Origin, native seedling. Tree is a good grower and an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; freestone. Ripens September 1 to 15.

Gibbons' October. Origin, native seedling. Tree of very handsome and vigorous growth and a heavy bearer; fruit medium to large; freestone. Quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far South. Ripens September 25 to October 15.

Peaches often pay
\$250 per acre. The
Elberta pays wherever
it has been tried.

JAPAN PLUMS.

If one well versed in horticulture should be asked what one feature more than any other marked the greatest progress in horticulture in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, he would unhesitatingly reply, "The introduction and development of the Japan Plums and their seedlings." And true it is that the coming of this new race of fruits has opened up a new era in orchard culture, that gives promise of making fortunes for many of our most daring cultivators, who, quick to see the money in these Plums, have planted extensive orchards, and even now see the golden harvest in sight.

While many, many others are planting orchards of from 100 to 1,000 trees all over the land, the best amateur fruit cultivators are planting from half a dozen to 25 of these Plums, and every land owner will do so when he comes to understand their great value.

Note the points of superiority. Strong, robust-growing trees come into bearing the second year from planting, and in three years bear from one to two bushels per tree. Almost entirely free from black knot, and much less liable to attacks of curculio than the European varieties. They do not ripen up all at once, as do most of the Europeans, but early and late varieties cover a season of three months, and so give one an extended family supply, and a long season in the market. Many of them keep in good condition 10 days or two weeks after being taken from the trees. They are beautiful in appearance, sell at top prices in market, and yet can be grown as cheaply as the most hardy apples. Fortunes can be made from these Plums.

Burbank. The honor of first place among the older varieties of Japan Plums has long been undecided whether it should belong to Burbank or Abundance. The Abundance is the better known, but Burbank is claimed to be finer by those who grow them largely for profit. It is, however, not a very serious question, as the season is not the same, and both are needed to complete a valuable list. Ripens four weeks later than Abundance, and strongly resembles that variety in shape, color and growth of tree, but fruit considerably larger, and, if possible, of better quality. In all probability will be the leader; in other words, the "Baldwin," or "Bartlett" among Japan Plums.

Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Is large, round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, washed heavily with purplish carmine, and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor, quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 25 to July 5. Of all the Plums that have fruited with us, this ranks next to Burbank in value, is a little later, and is larger than the Burbank, and the tree is a stronger grower. It should be very extensively planted for market, and is also excellent for home use and canning.

Satsuma Blood. A purple-fleshed Plum of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark green foliage; enormously productive of fruit; large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular or with a sharp point; flesh firm; juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored, firm, quality very good; pit but little larger than a cherry stone. Fruits at two or three years of age. Considered by some to be the most valuable of Japan Plums. Ripens July 25.

Yellow Japan. Fruit large, nearly round; skin yellow, washed with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality. Tree vigorous, resembling Kelsey in growth, but with larger leaves. Not yet as well-known as some of the others, but in our opinion likely soon to be more sought after than either Abundance or Burbank.

Kelsey. This most remarkable variety sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with a reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small, adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable,

experiments resulted in yielding 19½ lbs. of dried fruit to 100 lbs. of fresh fruit. Matures middle of July to end of August.

Normand. Ripens just after Abundance. Fruit good size, conical, with short stem; color clear golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, meaty, and very high flavor. Pit very small, freestone, so productive that the fruit hangs in clusters. A valuable and desirable variety.

Marianna, Improved Chickasaw Type. Finer, larger and much earlier than the Wild Goose, of which it is a seedling; an early and abundant bearer of medium sized, handsome, smooth and highly-colored fruit, in quality good as Robinson. The fruit commences to ripen June 15, and lasts about three weeks. For a good, dense shade, and a cool run for poultry, there is nothing equal to a Marianna thicket when the trees are planted about 6 or 8 feet apart. Every person in the extreme South who is raising poultry should have a Marianna thicket for his chickens during the hot, dry summer months. The tree has enormous roots, that run deep into the soil; stands heat and drouth to perfection; does not sucker.



Abundance.

The Satsuma Orange.

The disastrous freezes of '94 and '95 have demonstrated the value of the Satsuma Orange, for while they could not come through such an ordeal without great damage, yet the total loss of groves that have cost the labor of long years, has emphasized the value of an Orange which has the following advantages: The hardiest known variety; the earliest to come into bearing—3 years; ripens in October, and commands fancy prices; a kid glove Orange; thornless, and seedless. We have strong faith in the value of the Satsuma, and believe it is destined to widen the area of successful Orange growing. Its dwarf habit of growth especially fits it for greenhouse cultivation. We have a fine stock of Satsumas budded on the hardy *Citrus Trifoliata*.

In answer to an inquiry we received the following from a correspondent in Melrose, Fla.: "I can deliver you fine Oranges for \$1.25 a box. My Satsumas were marketed in October, and averaged \$3.50 a box."

leaves are a beautiful glossy green, of a trifoliate nature. It has a blossom more fragrant than any other Orange blossom, rather smaller, and bears profusely small fruit of a bright orange-red color, which, however, is not suitable for eating. It is a dwarf tree, with symmetrical growth, suitable for pot culture or for the lawn. This tree, covered with an abundance of fragrant blossoms in early spring and summer, afterwards with small, bright fruit, is a pleasing sight; a great addition to the lawn. It is the very best stock for the Satsuma Orange.

The Trifoliate Orange.

(*Citrus Trifoliata*.)

A new hardy Orange. This is the most hardy Orange, being adapted to our cooler as well as the warmer climates. Its



Cross-section of Satsuma Orange.

Mulberries.

No progressive farmer can afford to do without a Mulberry orchard. It will furnish berries enough to keep his pigs and poultry fat during four months of the year. Some farmers claim that an abundance of Mulberries will prevent the hog cholera.

Hicks' Everbearing. This gives fruit four months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value and merit of the fruit is not fully understood by the farmers of the South.

The Perkins. This is a very fine Mulberry, resembling the Hicks' Everbearing. Our grafts are from a tree that has borne very heavy crops of extra fine berries for years. Its season of bearing is very long. We have named it Perkins, the name of the owner of the tree.



Mulberry.

Motto:

Good stock, truthfully described, and sold direct to the purchaser at reasonable prices, must bring success.

GRAFTED PECANS.

Having long since been convinced that Seedling Pecans

were altogether unreliable, trees from the finest nuts often bearing hard, little nuts that were entirely worthless, we have this season grafted some thrifty seedlings with scions from a tree that bears annual crops of very fine paper shell Pecans. We grafted them for our own use, but having had numerous applications for them, we offer a limited number for sale this season.

SEEDLING PECANS.

Of course we can furnish these to those that want something cheap, and are not particular about the quality.



Pecan.

FIGS.

This is one of the most desirable of Southern fruits that may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash house or some convenient place, where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees.

The man who plants a choice nut, expecting to get a tree just like the parent, is a brother of the man who plants an apple seed and expects to raise a Ben Davis apple, the only difference being that he has to wait twice as long to find out he was mistaken.

variety, which he says has given him 10 to 12 bushels of fruit annually for the past 10 years.

Other Figs. We have tested a dozen or more varieties of Figs, but have discarded all but the two named above. Professor Massey, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, after testing all promising varieties, says that the Celestial is the hardiest.

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native Grapes.

Delaware. Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin, but tenacious, light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific, and more free from disease than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large, greenish-yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance will give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

Moore's Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to the Niagara in quality, and ten days earlier than that variety. It is a very vigorous and thrifty grower, and seems to be well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and as a market Grape.

Moore's Early. Bunch small; berry very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

We heard a gentleman who shipped Grapes from Meigs, Ga., not thirty miles from Monticello, say: "The two car-loads already shipped have averaged me \$1,000 per car." He preferred the Ives.

Ives. Bunches very large, berries large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Ripens with Hartford Prolific. This variety is most hardy, and very popular as a wine Grape.

POMEGRANATES.

Purple Seeded. The variety, which we introduce, is the best ever seen. Fruit is large, rind thin, and the color of the seed a dark ruby or wine color. The flavor is very fine, being a sprightly, vinous, subacid. We have received flattering testimonials from every one who has seen this Pomegranate. It is remarkable that the Pomegranate is not more generally planted, as it ripens in September; it also makes a delightful summer drink. The bark of the tree contains valuable medicinal properties.



Fig.



Moore's Diamond.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

I have a very fine stock of these on three-year, native roots. A few trees will furnish an abundant supply of this delicious fruit.

QUINCES.

Meech's Prolific. This, which is considered about the best variety, is the only kind in stock.

Ornamental Trees and Plants.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. The queen of Southern forest trees, its large, dark green, glossy leaves and mammoth white flowers giving it a very striking appearance.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. Deciduous; a sub-variety of the China tree, of remarkably fast growth, very symmetrical; in shape resembling an umbrella; one of the handsomest trees grown, and cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.

WHITE FRINGE. A very ornamental forest tree.

NEEDLE PALM. One of the most graceful Palms; a rare Florida variety, perfectly hardy.

Seeds.

We can furnish Water-melon and Cantaloupe seed of any variety and at lowest prices.

We also offer seed of Cow Peas. Wonderful nitrogen traps for soil enrichment. One bushel will sow an acre, which in the growing season gathers from the atmosphere \$20 to \$30 worth of nitrogen. These seed are the cheapest fertilizer known. Clay Peas, \$1.25 per bushel. Unknown Peas, \$1.50 per bushel.

PRICE-LIST.

PEARS—

	Size, ft.	Each	10	100
Le Conte, 1 year	2-3	\$0 06	\$0 50	\$4 00
" " "	3-4	7	60	5 00
" " "	4-7	10	75	6 00
" 2 " branched	15	1 25	11 00	
Kieffer, 1 year	2-3	8	60	5 00
" " "	3-4	10	75	6 00
" " "	4-6	12	1 00	7 50
" branched	15	1 50	12 00	
Garber's Hybrid, Smith's	2 4	10	75	6 00
Hybrid, Mikado	4-6	15	1 25	10 00
Chinese Sand	4-6	15	1 25	10 00

NEW PEARS—

Lincoln Coreless, Fitzwater, Japan Golden	2-4	15	1 25	10 00
Russet, Cole's Coreless,				
Canner's Japan, Hubbard's Japan, Japan				
Wonder	4-6	20	1 75	15 00
Wonders				

PEACHES—

Alexander, Amelia, Elberta, Early Cream, Florida Crawford, Mountain Rose, Jessie Kerr, Red Ceylon, Thomas, Powers' September, Gibbons' Oct..	3-4	10	75	6 00
	4-5	15	1 00	7 50

PLUMS—

Japanese, Burbank, Botan, Satsuma, Yellow Japan, Kelsey, Normand's Japan . . .	3 4	10	1 00	7 50
Chickasaw Type, Marianna	4-6	15	1 25	10 00

SATSUMA ORANGES—

	Size, in.	On Trifoliate stocks . . .	6-18	30 2 50 20 00
On Trifoliate stocks . . .				

TRIFOLIATA ORANGES—

1-year seedlings	6	50	3 00
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MULBERRIES—

Hicks' Everbearing	15	1 25	10 00
Perkins	15	1 25	10 00

GRAFTED PECANS—

	Size, ft.	Each	10	100
From known choice trees			\$1 00	\$8 00
Seedling Pecans			10	75 5 00

FIGS—

Celestial, hardiest	2-3	15	1 25	10 00
" " "	3 5	20	1 50	12 50
Lemon, white	2-5	20	1 50	12 50

GRAPES—

Concord, Delaware, Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Ives, 1 year			10	75 5 00
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POMEGRANATES—

Purple seeded	1-3	15	1 25	10 00
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JAPAN PERSIMMONS—

On native roots	2-3	10	85	7 50
" " "	3 4	15	1 25	10 00
" " "	4 6	20	1 50	12 00

MAGNOLIA Grandiflora—

3-year trees	1-3	20	1 50	12 00
4 " " "	3 3	25	1 75	15 00

QUINCES—

Meech's Prolific	2-4	20	1 75	15 00
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TEXAS UMBRELLA—

3-years old	5-7	25	2 00	15 00
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WHITE FRINGE—

3 to 4 years	3-5	30	2 50
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NEEDLE PALM—

Beautiful selected specimens 2-3	1 00	8 00
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SEEDS.

COW PEAS—

Clay Peas		Per bus.
Unknown Peas		\$1 25

Water-melon Seed. Write for prices.

Cantaloupe Seed. Write for prices.

Beggar Weed. Write for prices.